



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 2nd, 1901.

NUMBER 14

WILSON, SONS & Co. (LIMITED.) 2, RUA DE S. PEDRO, 2 RIO DE JANEIRO

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Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress.

Miss LAYONA GLENN,

No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,

Botafogo.

Missing Friends.

Information is desired at the British Consulate in regard to the whereabouts of Alandream Weinstein, whose address was given as at Rua Senhor des Passos No. 55 (sobrado).

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P. O. Box 774



BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL RIO DE JANEIRO

In view of the National Census to be taken on the
1st March instant, it is requested that particulars
of all British Subjects resident in this district be
registered at this Consulate General on that date or
as near thereto as possible.

All persons born within the limits of the United
Kingdom and resident here on the date named are
particularly desired to report.

C. B. RHIND,

Acting Consul General.

Insurance.

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March 24th, 1881.

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Reserve fund..... 975,245

Agents

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No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund... 1,128,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

7, Rua 1^a de Março—2nd floor.GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1^a de Março.NORTH BRITISH AND MER-
CANTILE INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1899 ... £14,409,089
Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE
BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita-
borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis
SIR HENRY NEVILL DERING, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua
1^a de Março. EUGENE SEEGE, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua
Visconde de Itaborahy (opposite Custom House).
C. B. RIND, Acting Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every
Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a celebra-
tion of the Holy Communion on the first and third
Sundays in the month at 11 a.m. and on the second
and fourth Sundays at 9 a.m. Also on Saints' Days
according to announcements. Baptisms and mar-
riages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain,
for whom communications may be sent to Crasley
& Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor.

JOHN D'ARCY, T. C. D.,

British Chaplain.

Hotel Metropole.

JOHN J. VANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo
de S. Joaquin, No. 173.—Divine service in Portu-
guese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.
Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy
Scriptures at 1 p.m. after noon. Gospel preaching at
5 1/2 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preach-
ing at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do
Cafete, No. 173.—English service every Sabbath at
10 a.m. Holy Communion first Sab-
bath of each month.—Portuguese services: S. S. every
Sabbath at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Preaching at
7 1/2 p.m. Wednesdays Song Service at 7 p.m. Friday
meeting and Bible study at 7 30 p.m. Messages for the
Pastor may be left at Rua Ajuda 20, or Rua Conde de
Bocayaba 25.
M. DICKIE, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da
Barrela. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at
11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and
7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7 p.m.

F. M. SORIN, Pastor.

CASA 357

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
—Avenida Marcella Dondora, No. 4, English service
at 10 a.m. Sundays. Portuguese service at 11 a.m.,
and 7 30 p.m. Sundays; 7 30 p.m. Wednesdays.
Sunday School at 10 a.m.

EDMUND A. HILL, Pastor.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20,
Rua 1^a Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale
the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French,
German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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ING ROOM. 35, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from
noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SHAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room
10, Rua Caetano (formerly Imperatriz) 3rd floor.
W. J. LAMMY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines,
papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be
graciously received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Cin-
telaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—
No. 30, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open
from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours
from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. R. A. W. Sloan Presi-
dent, Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos
de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Methodist Episcopal conference at
Montevideo was opened on the 14th ult.,
under the presidency of Bishop McCabe.

—There were 18 patients in the British Hospi-
tal at Montevideo at the end of January, and
23 were admitted during February. During
the latter month there were 2 deaths and 20
discharges, leaving 19 under treatment at the
beginning of March.

—The Montevideo sanitary authorities have
made themselves ridiculous once more by
ordering that barbers shall use antiseptics.
Before shaving a man all the implements
used must be treated with antiseptics, which
would not only take a long time, but would
add largely to the cost. Both barber and
customer would certainly object.

—The following case is a specimen of the
extortions and lack of reasonableness of the
municipalities. A company rents premises
for which it pays a certain rental. It pays a
municipal license based on the rent. It sub-
lets a part of its premises, and the concern to
which it sublets is called upon to pay the
municipality a tax, also based on its rent, so
that if it is paid, the tax on the rental of the
premises is paid twice on such part of it as is
sublet. It does not require any genius to dis-
cover that this double tax based on rental is
illegal, as well as eminently unfair.—*Buenos
Aires Herald.*

—The statistical department of the Monte-
video custom-house has published the follow-
ing returns of the foreign commerce of Ur-
uguay since 1889:

Year.	Import.	Export.	Total.
1889.	\$36,823,863	\$25,934,107	\$62,777,970
1890.	32,361,627	29,085,519	61,450,146
1891.	18,978,420	26,998,270	45,976,690
1892.	18,494,296	25,851,819	44,356,115
1893.	19,671,610	27,631,373	47,353,913
1894.	23,800,370	33,479,511	57,279,881
1895.	25,385,106	32,543,611	57,929,730
1896.	25,530,185	30,403,084	55,933,269
1897.	19,512,216	29,319,573	48,831,789
1898.	24,784,369	30,276,916	55,061,276
1899.	23,531,788	36,574,164	62,125,952
1900.	23,977,606	29,388,187	53,365,793

—Biblical plague having disappeared from
Rio Janeiro and Santos, quarantine against
those ports on that account is to be lifted. It
must not be supposed, however, that this
means opening the port, for it is announced
that the sanitary authorities intend to impose
48 hours' quarantine on vessels from Rio de
Janeiro on account of yellow fever, so that we
shall be worse off than before. This is an-
other proof of what we have often said, namely
that the sole object of the quarantine authori-
ties is to maintain quarantine at any cost and
on any pretext. When one excuse no longer
serves, they immediately find another, but the
last thing they think of is to leave the port
free. And the people still tolerate this ruinous
system with patience.—*Montevideo Times*,
March 13.

—One day there came to Montevideo a skil-
ful dentist from the United States. His work
was highly satisfactory to his patrons, and he
determined to establish himself permanently
in that city. In order to practice there it be-
came necessary that he pass an examination.
This did not trouble him, for he did not
understand the character of those who would
examine him. But he found out that the
object was not to prevent unfit men from
practising, but to keep out those from abroad,
and as his knowledge of Spanish was limited
it was not difficult to find him deficient in
puzzling points. It did not matter that he was
fixed to fail, and after a while, seeing the
ways that are vain, he in disgust resolved to
abandon his plan and return to the United
States where there is some chance to get on
without being followed by official leeches and
disgraceful obstructions.—*B. A. Herald.*

—The monstrous action of the health authori-
ties here in increasing the quarantine against
Rio Janeiro, on pretext of yellow fever, just
when it was taken off on account of bubonic
plague, is not likely to pass without protest.
According to the *Siglo*, the Brazilian govern-
ment intends to express its disgust diplomati-
cally, and will also instruct its diplomatic
representatives here and in Argentina to
open negotiations for the celebration of a new
sanitary convention, by which the more
rational process of disinfection shall be sub-
stituted for the present absurd and mischiev-
ous quarantine system. In this we wish them
every success, though they may expect to
meet with every resistance from the benighted
and obstinate sanitary authorities here. Mean-
while, we learn that the Brazilian delegates
to the scientific congress, who arrived on
Friday, were so disgusted when they learnt
that they would have to undergo quarantine
at Flores Island, contrary to what they were in-
formed on leaving Rio Janeiro, that they spoke
their mind in pretty plain terms, and refused
to land, going on to Buenos Aires only to
come here on the opening day. In our opinion
they did very right. These quarantines
cannot be protested against too often or too
vigorously, and if it were possible entirely to
boycott the port until they were abolished, it
would be a wholesome lesson. We hope the
matter will be touched upon when the con-
gress meets.—*Montevideo Times*, March 19.

—At present, says the Montevideo *Siglo*,
the Uruguayan republic has some \$125,500,000
of consolidated debts, without counting the
municipal loan, the deferred debts, the steady
accumulating Brazilian debt, and various
floating credits. Summing all together, the
debt of the nation is about 150 million dollars,
which, in relation to a sparse population of
930,000 souls, represents the heavy burden of
\$162 per head. All this debt, with trifling
exceptions, has its origin in civil war, in
extravagance for the avoidance of civil war,
and in governments which have arisen from
or have been confirmed in power by civil war.
Without going further back into history, the
last civil war (1897) which lasted barely seven
months, was the sole and direct cause of emis-
sions of debt amounting to over \$13,000,000,
to which another million will shortly be
added, besides the increase or creation of
taxes necessary to meet the public require-
ments. Of debt alone, this means two mil-
lions for each month of the war. In addition
to this, there were the private losses arising
from injury to stock and property, abandon-
ment of interests, paralysation of commerce
and industry, more or less permanent depres-
sion of public values, emigration of men and
capital, and so forth. These injuries cannot
be calculated, but they must notably exceed
the amount of debt issued by the government
to meet the expenses of the war. Even sup-
posing they were only equal, the loss to the
country would be twenty eight million dollars,
or four millions for each month of the war.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

Rio de Janeiro, March, 1901.

AN APPEAL.

With the view of gaining a deeper general
interest in the Hospital, the directors venture
to give a brief outline of the aims and require-
ments of this useful institution, hoping and
believing that in this way the help of those
who, perhaps from insufficient acquaintance,
have hitherto withheld their support, will be
attracted.

ITS OBJECT.

To provide medical treatment and skilful
nursing in cases of fever, as well as in all
others of general sickness, especially for the
commercial community, irrespective of nation-
ality, comprising the large staffs of banks,
railway and shipping companies and private
firms. Also for any others requiring the com-
forts and advantages of a private hospital, and
extending where practicable its assistance to
those unable to pay for medical treatment.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

Prompt medical attention and careful nurs-
ing by a trained staff, so essential in fever
cases, and so difficult to obtain by young
men dependent on their friends in time of
sickness. The members of many a business
staff have thus been relieved of many hours of
nursing their companions, a necessity which
was both dangerous to themselves and detri-
mental to their daily occupations.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The minimum sum required to keep the
Hospital on a proper footing and maintain an
efficient nursing staff is 3,000,000 per month,
exclusive of many incidental expenses and
other unforeseen disbursements in connection
with the proper conservation of the building
and property.

SOURCES OF INCOME.

These are subscriptions, donations and pa-
tients' fees. In a community like ours these
sources of income are from many causes subject
to variation, and their maintenance gives much
anxiety to, and requires the constant vigilance
of the directorate.

THE DEFICIT AND ITS CAUSES.

The directors regret to state that through
the falling off of revenue, an increasing debt
has to be faced, which must be promptly dealt
with. Through various causes some subscrip-
tions have ceased or been withdrawn, dona-
tions have not been so plentiful as in the past,
and owing to exceptionally healthy seasons
of late there has been a decrease in patients'
fees.

To meet the present emergency, the direc-
tors think that if more general interest could
be aroused in the Hospital, the necessary sup-
port would be forthcoming, and they espec-
ially appeal to those who have not so far ex-
tended a helping hand.

Annual subscriptions, no matter how small,
will be a great help, and much assistance
could be rendered by subscribers themselves
convincing others to join.

The institution of collecting cards has been
approved of by the directors, and good service
could be rendered by the ladies of the com-
munity in this form of work.

Subscriptions can be paid to the treasurer,
Mr. C. E. M. Taylor, 16 Rua de Visconde
d'Albuquerque, or to any other member of the
directorate.

DIRECTORS.—President, Revd. H. C.
Tucker; Hon. Sec., Revd. John
d'Arcy; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. E.
M. Taylor.

Messrs. J. W. Applin, F. W. Barrow,
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TROPICAL

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MR. F. M. STAPLES,

Colombo, Ceylon.

In order to prevent fraud purchasers of these famous tyres should make a point of observing that the Company's trade mark is embossed on the outer cover and inner tube.

Correspondence invited with,



Trade-mark.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
NEW YORK.

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Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
HAMBURG.
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,
HAMBURG.
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg." Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(CALLE 108.)

BRANCH OFFICES IN SAO PAULO AND SANTOS
(CALLE 520.) (CALLE 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, London
District Banking Company Limited, London
Union Bank of London, Limited, London
Wm. Bramall & Sons & Co., London.
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Banque de Paris, Paris.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
De Senneville & Co., Paris.
Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.
and any other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, bonds, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
Theil-Gutschow,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . £ 1,500,000
Realized do . . . " 900,000
Reserve fund . . . " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

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Realized Capital. . Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736
Profits In suspense . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

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Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

BANCO NACIONAL BRAZILEIRO.

A year ago the board of directors of the Banco Nacional Brasileiro, in the report for the year 1899 took a rose-colored view of the situation, in which the directors asserted, there had been a favorable modification. The government's financial measures had, they said, revived confidence whose encouraging effects, they declared, were making themselves felt.

The results of the bank's operations for the year 1900, described in the report just issued, are an interesting commentary on the opinions expressed in the former report.

Here are some of those results:

Deposits:	
Dec. 31, 1899	5,062,929\$143
" 1900	4,539,759 621
Decrease	3,523,169\$522
Bills discounted:	
Dec. 31, 1899	3,108,633\$690
" 1900	399,474 960
Decrease	2,509,158\$730
Loans on guaranteed accounts current:	
Dec. 31, 1899	3,550,532\$759
" 1900	3,129,539 410
Decrease	451,003\$349
Profit on loans and discounts:	
1899	816,806 293
1900	403,341 793
Decrease	413,464\$530
Profit on shares and debentures:	
1899	109,107 000
1900	1,125 700
Decrease	107,952\$200
Commissions:	
1899	182,449\$152
1900	46,119 141
Decrease	136,309\$011
Amount of dividends paid to shareholders:	
1899	500,000\$000
1900	250,000 000
Decrease	250,000\$000
Reserve fund:	
Dec. 31, 1899	230,000\$000
" 1900	7,000 000
Decrease	223,000\$000
Suspended profits:	
Dec. 31, 1899	216,043\$830
" 1900	000,000 000
Decrease	216,043\$830
Liability to agents:	
Dec. 31, 1900	1,893,539\$150
" 1899	100,162 800
Increase	1,793,376\$350
Sundry liabilities:	
Dec. 31, 1900	1,043,710\$080
" 1899	832,295 148
Increase	211,414\$932
Cash balance:	
Dec. 31, 1899	2,236,204\$660
" 1900	1,022,485 700
Decrease	1,213,808\$960

A year ago there were sales of the bank's shares at 195%; on last Thursday there were sellers at 125% with no buyers.

Such for the Banco Nacional Brasileiro are some of the results of a year in regard to which the board of directors had expressed such hopeful opinions even after the president of the Banco da Republica, in the name of the business interests of the country, had addressed to the minister of finance his first entreaty for mercy. And yet, in the face of many similar facts, the government and its satellites assume the right to treat with ferocious intolerance any one who is unable to be an optimist.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE KING'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Foreign Office, February 28, 1901.

Sir.—I duly laid before the King your despatch of the 28th ultimo in which you transmit the minutes of the proceedings at a meeting of the British residents at Rio de Janeiro, held in order to give expression to the sorrow felt by them at the death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and I have received His Majesty's commands to instruct you to convey to them His most sincere thanks for their much appreciated sympathy in the great loss which has been sustained by Him, His Royal House, and His subjects throughout the world.

The King has learnt with deep interest of the intention of the British community to establish some work of a permanent nature destined to perpetuate the memory of Her late Majesty.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed)
C. B. Rhind, Esq., Acting British Consul General, Rio de Janeiro.

RAILROAD NOTES

—There was a collision of trains at Realengo, on the Central railway, last evening, a freight and the Santa Cruz passenger train. The fault was with the freight, which ignored the danger signals. There was no loss of life, but considerable damage to rolling stock and permanent way resulted.

—The January traffic receipts of the Central Bahia railway were 71,792\$350 against 170,716\$240 last year, showing a decrease of 58,925\$890. The exchange rate was 0.15/16d. this year against 7/16d. last; the sterling equivalents of the currency receipts being 2,972 this year and 25,290 last year, a decrease of £2,318.

—Some days ago on one of the Central railway trains there was found in a gunnybag three packages, one containing 161,725\$5, another 80,000\$ and the third 42,750\$. In the same bag was a letter addressed by the late Comde do Pinhal to the firm of Souza Filho & Co. The money is supposed to be part of the sum of 297,500\$ lost by the Comde on the Central railway a few days before his death. The questions now arise—was the thief afraid to take his plunder away? may not the theft have been effected by some train employee? why has the money not been found before?

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 23rd February were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Receipts in currency.....	218,302\$
Idem last year.....	316,603\$
Decrease for week.....	128,301\$
Equivalent in gold this year (10 7/8%)	9,892
Idem last year (7 3/4%)	11,508
Decrease in sterling for week.....	1,616
Total receipts since January 1.....	76,723
Idem last year	85,873
Decrease since January 1.....	9,150

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 23rd March were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Receipts in currency.....	269,128\$
Idem last year.....	357,341\$
Decrease for week.....	88,213\$
Equivalent in gold this year (11 1/4%)	12,616
Idem last year (8 1/4%)	12,284
Increase in sterling for week.....	332
Total receipts since January 1.....	480,339
Idem last year	498,157
Decrease since January 1.....	8,818

—The February traffic returns of the São Paulo railway (139 kilometres), compared with the same month of last year, give the following results:

	1901	1900
Inward freights,.... tons.	46,484	33,739
do since 1st Jan.	98,431	80,482
Outward freights,.... "	31,087	13,793
do since 1st Jan.	62,047	54,063
Passengers carried,....	79,799	77,774
do since 1st Jan.	170,909	156,793
Inter-station traffics, tons.	21,022	14,396

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

	1901	1900	Increase
Freight traffic,....			
kilos.....	6,075,893	5,418,470	657,423
Passengers carried,....	5,099 1/2	10,487 1/2	*888
Total receipts,....			
week.....	71,264\$800	66,210\$700	8,854\$100
do since Jan. 1.....	281,915\$979	220,022\$540	32,753\$130
			*decrease
For week ending February 2nd:			
Freight traffic,....			
kilos.....	4,805,048	4,582,237	222,811
Passengers carried,....	10,473	11,650	*679
Total receipts,....			
week.....	65,541\$430	60,001\$430	3,439\$250
do since Jan. 1.....	324,374\$000	298,145\$490	26,228\$510
			*decrease
For week ending February 9th:			
Freight traffic,....			
kilos.....	6,084,897	4,979,770	1,105,127
Passengers carried,....	8,874	10,740 1/2	1,866 1/2
Total receipts,....			
week.....	77,802\$450	67,128\$000	10,674\$450
do since Jan. 1.....	407,166\$450	351,009\$130	56,157\$320
			*decrease

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 2nd 1901.

"CONSPIRACY," says a contemporary, "is a very dangerous game to play at." "And so too," we may add, "are fakes!" The government which makes a practice of faking conspiracies, not only injures the material interests of the country and its credit, but it familiarizes the people with the idea of conspiracy. When the people come to believe that their only remedy against misgovernment exists in revolution, they will conspire every day in the year. As for the plot alleged to have been discovered a few days since, there is not a particle of evidence that it ever existed. From the meagre particulars made public, it is a clumsy invention. A would-be suicide lying in a dangerous condition at the hospital, is said to have confessed just before the attempt on his life. Everybody knows that Bural had attempted to shoot his wife a few days before his attempted suicide because of her relations with a certain physician, and everybody also knows that he has been through serious business troubles. Under such circumstances, so extraordinary a confession would be open to suspicion, especially as it made particular mention of the name of the physician who had betrayed his confidence. Since the publication of particulars of the alleged confession, which is said to have been made privately to the chief of police, nearly all the principal characters mentioned have promptly denied all participation in it. The names of army officers were mentioned whom no one would ever suspect of being approached on such a subject. So absurd was the accusation that a denial was not needed. And yet, in spite of all this, the government has been treating the matter seriously, and is even yet engaged in raking the gutters for evidence. Arrests of all classes and conditions of men have been made, suspected persons are being shadowed, and we are treated without even the formalities of civil law. We are not under martial law but the authorities conduct themselves as though we were. Tricks, even, are resorted to, as in the release of Admiral Custodio de Mello and his re-arrest for disobedience of orders, to defeat the action of the courts. Had there really been a conspiracy, we should not have been left without some knowledge of the evidence in the hands of the government, but as it is we only have the report of a doubtful confession by a man expected to die. Bural is not dying, however, and a *Dia* reporter says he denies having made any such confession. And that is the situation, so far as we can obtain trustworthy information. Considering that a majority of the newspapers of this city are subsidized and are, therefore, not likely to expose the fake, the government may think that it can keep up the deception until its purposes are attained. Perhaps it can. That rumors have been current of a plot, is known to every one, but these rumors are current every day in the year. There is widespread discontent in the commer-

cial, industrial and working classes, the greater part of whom are anxious for a change of some kind. They would be glad to see a revolution, but we very much doubt whether they could be induced to take any part in it until its success had been assured. There are plenty of adherents for a successful cause, as was shown in 1889. But as for a conspiracy here in Rio de Janeiro at the present time, the President may rest in peace. Talk is harmless and will not hurt him. If any one really plots, his best friend will hasten to betray him, and he knows it. Someday there will be a mutiny, or a riot, and then a revolution will follow without a plot, and without risk of betrayal. If the government is wise, it will take precautions to remove discontent, and thus avoid the real danger.

A BRIEF note in the morning papers of the 28th announced the suspension of the *Imprensa* for a second time. Comment is perhaps unnecessary. The *Imprensa* is an opposition and unsubsidized newspaper, and is therefore dependent upon the public for support. Whether this suspension is due to official pressure or to public indifference, we do not know, but we do know that it is a public loss. In no country can the people afford to be without an opposition press to watch and record official trespasses upon public and private rights.

THE administration of Marshal Floriano Peixoto was an object lesson which should have convinced the Brazilians of the necessity of checking in time the arbitrary tendencies of their governments. Is it possible that the minister of justice, who was one of the most eloquent denouncers of the crimes of that administration, can wish to see those crimes repeated? Is it possible that the minister of war can long for the revival of that reign of terror under which his son-in-law was murdered and he himself incarcerated for many months in a loathsome prison? The standard of law is an inclined plane, and a government, when it once sets its foot thereon, is in danger of being unable to stop in its downward career until it reaches the lowest depths. Such was the case with the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, to which the present administration bears an alarming resemblance. If the ministers of war and justice do not wish, then, to become responsible for hideous crimes similar to those by which that sinister government was stained, they will do well to draw back before it is too late.

It is said that the journalists have resolved to protest against the deportation of the caricaturist Julião Machado as an attack on the liberty of the press. And quite right, too! We are heartily in accord with that resolution. But why not carry it a step further? If it is an attack on the liberty of the press to suppress political caricatures by means of violent expulsion from the country, then surely it is quite as much an attack on the liberty of the press to suppress political comment by means of bribery. If the press serves a public purpose, then it must be protected against corruption just as much as against intimidation. Its usefulness depends largely upon its independence, and its good influence upon its integrity and high character. A subservient, corrupt press is a curse to any country and an obstacle to its progress. It teaches no good purpose and teaches no profitable lesson. It corrupts public opinion, debases public morality, dishonors public credit and disgraces public intelligence. It is the sentinel which sleeps on duty and parleys with the enemy seeking admittance within our gates. Such a press is unfaithful to its trust and betrays the liberty we give to it.

COFFEE NOTES

—A Santos telegram of the 30th says that the enormous arrivals of coffee at that port is causing apprehension among planters and coffee merchants. The crop is much larger than expected.

—During the month of February the São Paulo railways carried the following quantities of coffee: Paulista 9,552,779 kilos; Rathbense 543,262 kilos; Campinas 850,915 kilos; Mogiana 11,425,181 kilos; Dourado 284,387 kilos; Araçuaia 251,062 kilos; total 22,907,886 kilos. These interior lines all contribute to the traffic of the São Paulo railway, which furnishes their only outlet to the coast. The quantities carried by other São Paulo railways were: Sorocabana 6,704,618 kilos, São Paulo (English) 22,644,775 kilos and Central 2,654,264 kilos.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The preliminary sessions of the Bahia state assembly began on the 28th ult.

—The Italian colony of São Paulo is actively promoting the founding of a hospital.

—A meeting of the monarchist party of Uberaba, Minas Geraes, was held there on the 25th ult.

—A defalcation of 22,000\$ has been discovered in the postal agency at Franca, São Paulo. The agent has disappeared.

—The *Diário* of Pernambuco has been purchased by Vice-President Rosa e Silva, and will resume publication on the 7th inst.

—The manager of the City of Santos Improvements Co., Mr. Stenhouse, has gone home on a visit. He was a passenger by the "Magdalena."

—The São Paulo chief of police has stationed 30 men at Taboada, near Barretos, to prevent Lieut. Marques from crossing the Paraná river into São Paulo territory.

—A new daily commercial paper has been founded in São Paulo by Messrs. J. D. Morse and E. H. Clark, under the title of *Diário da Praça*. Success to the new venture.

—It is announced that Dr. Luiz Vianna, ex-governor of Bahia, is about to return to Europe, declaring that his life is threatened here by persons opposed to him in politics.

—Two representatives of the Jewish Colonization Society have arrived at Porto Alegre, commissioned to examine the lands of Rio Grande do Sul suitable for agricultural colonies.

—It is reported that the São Paulo police on the Mattio Grosso frontier under Capt. Benedito Joviano has succeeded in capturing near Rio Preto a quantity of Muser rifles and cartridges.

—A second trial of the murderer Abel Hamulando de Oliveira Noronha at Curitiba, Paraná, has resulted in a sentence of 29 years, 9 months and 29 days. This looks like a very exact measurement of justice.

—Two Italians, named Ametrani and Sarreto, were captured in São Paulo on the 26th ult. in the act of negotiating the sale of counterfeit notes. The sum of 15,600\$ in such notes was captured at the same time.

—The *Plata* of São Paulo says that Lieut. Marques, who is threatening to invade São Paulo territory, is encamped with 500 men and two pieces of artillery at a place in Mattio Grosso, near the Paulista frontier. He is said to have carte blanche from the executive of Mattio Grosso.

—Several prisoners from the Sant'Anna do Parahyba district, including Cols. Carlos de Castro and Dionysio Benites and Maj. Luiz do Nascimento, arrived at São Paulo on the 29th ult. They were interrogated the following day and then liberated. It is said that Capt. Joviano, who arrested them, will be recalled.

—It is asserted that a conspiracy was discovered among the prisoners in the São Paulo penitentiary to assassinate the director, jailer and wardens and then to make their escape. Some sixty convicts, serving sentences of 24 to 30 years, were concerned. Much seems to have been a good month for conspiracies.

—A row is now on between Minas and São Paulo. Officers of the national guard at Uberaba, Minas Geraes, have sent telegrams to the São Paulo chief of police protesting against the arrest of Cols. Dionysio Benites and Carlos de Castro and against the permanence of a São Paulo force on the Minas frontier. The dispatch is said to have been couched in very violent terms. The São Paulo officials did not reply to it, which will only serve to make matters worse.

—We sincerely regret to note the death from pneumonia in Paris on the 26th inst. of Dr. Elias Paes Pacheco Jordão, federal deputy from the state of São Paulo and one of the best and most trusted of those now in public life. He was a native of Itá, a graduate in engineering of Cornell University in 1874, one of the founders and a partner in the coffee firm of Frado Chaves & Co., and formerly chief engineer of the Itanum railway and of the department of public works of São Paulo. He belonged to an important and prominent São Paulo family and was highly esteemed for his many social and business qualities. By his death Brazil loses a citizen upon whom many hopes had been built as a safe guide in the reorganization of her economic life.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Oxford-Cambridge regatta on Saturday resulted in a victory for Oxford.

—The Latin-American scientific congress at Montevideo was formally closed on the 30th ult.

—It is stated that Minister Pinilla, the Bolivian minister to Brazil, has returned to Bolivia, after arriving at Valparaíso.

—One of the persons that circulated the false report of Admiral Custodio de Mello's visit to Gen. Argollo was Congressman Serzedello.

—Among the persons arrested last week, only to be released again, was Sr. Gama Junior, editor of the *Rebelle*, a monarchist journal.

—Now that the Americans have caught Aguinaldo in the Philippines, are we next to hear of the capture of Dawet by the British in South Africa?

—Sunlwy says that the opera-bouffe conspiracy which the government pretends to have discovered, ought to have been made public on April 1st.

—The President and American minister breakfasted on the cruiser "Benjamin Constant" on the 28th, before the sailing of that vessel for New York.

—Under the supervision of a commission of the Club de Engenharia, a new census is being taken of the Gloria parish to test the accuracy of the last census.

—The unwillingness of the government to tolerate opposition of any kind is one of the fruits of the subservience and servilism of politicians in and out of congress.

—In cases of arrests recently made by the police no charges seem to be made against the prisoners, who apparently are not even informed of the cause of their arrest.

—The Bolivian minister of war, Col. Ismael Montes, arrived here from the Amazon on the 30th ult. and took rooms at the Hotel dos Estrangeiros. He is ill with beri-beri.

—Whether Borlido had committed any crime or not, the government's conduct in sending him out of the country was arbitrary, harsh and illegal and thwarted the action of justice in the case.

—The Bolivian minister, Dr. Silinas Vega, did not leave us at the time first announced. He took leave of the President on the 30th and is sailing for Buenos Aires on the 8th in with Col. Montes.

—An arrest was made on Friday last in connection with the recent defalcation in the general revenue office (*recebedoria*) of this capital. That defalcation has been found to have been about 100,000\$.

—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the British consulate-general in regard to a census of the British residents of this city. The particulars asked for should sent in without delay.

—It is possible that some one may be benefited by what is now occurring in Brazil, but the country itself will certainly derive no benefit therefrom. On the contrary, it will suffer politically, financially and morally.

—A telegram from New York announces the death in that city on the 23rd inst. of Mr. J. W. Doane, chief of the well-known coffee house of Messrs J. W. Doane & Co., of New York, Chicago, Rio and Santos.

—Generals Argollo, Jacques Onrique and Col. Thammirgo, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the alleged conspiracy recently discovered, have denied all knowledge of the affair.

—Interviewed by a *Dia* reporter, Buraldo Bural denied having any knowledge whatever of a plot against the government and contradicted the statement that he had given information to the police on this subject.

—They say that there are plots against Campos Sales. —And against the other ex-pres. —Then the two anteriors can conspire with each other. —And form an alliance offensive and defensive. —It is especially offensive.

—A number of thieves were captured on the wooded hillsides of Capricorn on Saturday last. There have been a great many robberies in that vicinity and the police have been accused of want of diligence in the matter.

—We are in receipt of a copy of the Rules of the Paysandu Cricket Club, neatly printed on cardboard and folded for pocket use. The club is making noteworthy progress and is sure to make a good record during the coming season.

—If the cablegrams of Saturday are correct, the Kaiser is now claiming God as his ally. Sunlwy says it takes two to make an alliance, and we are still without positive information about one of the parties to the alleged compact.

—Complaints are made of the failure of the municipal authorities to move promptly the sand brought down from the hills by recent heavy rains. In our opinion, it is a mistake to expect our city fathers to exert themselves in such a manner.

—The government has not yet informed the public why it arrested Admiral Custodio de Mello, nor why it has caused other arrests to be made. It seems, however, to have encouraged the unauthorized statements that have been circulated.

—Among the falsehoods circulated last week was the statement that Admiral Custodio de Mello shortly before his arrest had attempted to sound Gen. Argollo on the political situation. This statement has been contradicted by Gen. Argollo himself.

—The postoffice finds that the sale of postage stamps has decreased greatly, and suspects the use of counterfeit stamps. On the 1st inst. a letter was stopped because it bore a suspected stamp. This adds another uncertainty to the employment of the mails.

—The discovery of vicious practices in the manufacture of serum in Italy should lead to caution on the part of physicians and patients in its use. It is positively dangerous to life to be inoculated with the stuff. Several cases of tetanus have already been reported as caused by it.

—An Argentine doctor at the Montevideo scientific congress recommends the disinfection of houses, factories, printing offices, etc., in order to crush out pulmonary consumption. Before this is done we would recommend vaccinating the sanitary authorities with a little common sense.

—It is noteworthy that the police are making extraordinary progress in putting down conspiracy. On Saturday they arrested an ex-sergeant of the army and an ex-tram conductor. At this rate they will soon be able to say that they have extinguished every sign of this ex-conspiracy.

—Admiral Custodio de Mello's refusal to accept employment in the service to which he belongs until the question of his arrest shall have been settled, gave the government a lesson in propriety, discipline and morality. We hope that the government will profit by this well-deserved rebuke.

—According to the *Puiz* of yesterday, press-gang recruiting for the army has been renewed in this city. Misfortunes seldom come singly.

—Analyst says he intends to petition the government some day, over a 300 reis stamp, for information in regard to the degree of confidence he can place in any branch of the public service. He says he wants a proper guarantee before dealing with such people.

—We see by our American exchanges that Minister E. H. Conger is spoken of as a candidate for the governorship of Iowa. Mr. Conger is now minister at Pekin, but is away on a holiday. His many friends here in Rio de Janeiro will be glad to hear that his candidacy has resulted successfully.

—The statements circulated in regard to the details of the alleged plot have brought forth many contradictions. Some of these contradictions are in bad taste and their authors display little judgment, but most of them contribute to destroy the tissue of falsehoods wantonly placed in circulation.

—There has been some talk of deporting Julio Machado who has been drawing some very amusing caricatures of Campos Salles in the *Journal do Brazil*. It is stated, however, that at a meeting of journalists it was resolved to protest against any such measure as an attack on the liberty of the press.

—The Bishop of Bath and Wells has offered the prebendal stall of Dullington, vacant by the death of Bechenden, to a pensioner, the Right Rev. Bishop Stirling, Bishop of the Falkland Isles, who is about to resign his see and to act as assistant bishop in the diocese of Bath and Wells. —*Church Times*.

—The scientific congress at Montevideo has resolved to consider the foreigner a citizen who accepts public employment. But suppose he objects? And how will this affect the chief of the new statistical bureau, who holds a public position and is invested with all its dignities and perquisites except that of salary?

—Another telegram about the proposed Latin-American exposition in London, which it is said will be at Marl Court, will include characteristic exhibits of Brazilian scenery, Indians, customs, etc. If the "syndicate" could exhibit a typical conspiracy and its suppression, it would make the show a great success.

—The revised and enlarged editions of the details of the alleged plot that circulated last week are evidently of jacobin origin. The men who murdered Marshal Bittencourt and attempted to murder President Prudente de Moraes very naturally attribute to their adversaries the intention of resorting to political assassinations.

—The government has conceded permission to the relatives and friends of Admiral Custodio de Mello to visit him at his quarters on Corbas Island, but has provided a book in which they must sign their names. We are surprised that the minister of marine has not followed the example set by the chief of police and ordered them all to be photographed.

—The budget of the British government for 1901-02 which has recently been presented to parliament shows a deficit of \$4 millions sterling, which must be covered by new taxes. This will be an object lesson to the British people as to the cost of imperialism. Besides, which, this large increase in the army is proposed, which will add heavily to the permanent budget.

—The supreme court refused yesterday to issue a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Admiral Custodio de Mello. If we are correctly informed, the court did not enter into the question of the legality of the arrest. The doctrine of the court seems to be that for the illegal arrest of an officer of the army or navy by his military superiors habeas corpus is not the legal remedy.

—We are glad to note that the official investigations have determined that no military and naval students were concerned in the rowdy disorders of carnival. They behaved themselves, and the injured parties, of course, hurt themselves. The young gentlemen who carry little swords and wear clean uniforms with brass buttons before and behind, were not known to have done anything disorderly.

—Two proposals for supplying Brazil with smokeless powder, were opened on the 30th ult. One was by Major Barreto of the Portuguese army, who offered to mount machinery and furnish that type of powder for 300,000 \$fortes. The other proposal was from the Kohn-Rottweiler syndicate (German) which wanted about 10,000,000 marks for mounting machinery for supplying the powder. Perhaps the government will now let the scheme rest for a while.

—Two years ago the government initiated proceedings against one Abilio Rodrigues for counterfeiting revenue stamps and seized 19,250 of such stamps in his house. The inquiry was never completed, and the other day the 2nd *delegado* found the stamps among his papers without any explanation attached to their character. He at first thought they had been stolen from the mint, but an inquiry addressed to an ex-official elicited the facts.

—Borlido before being sent out of the country is reported to have said:—When I really plotted, I was not punished, and now I am punished without having plotted. Some of the journals seem to suppose that in saying this he confessed that he had plotted last year, although he was acquitted of the respective charge against him. It is more probable, however, that he referred to a deodorista plot in which he took part in April, 1892, against the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—It appears that telegrams were sent to the River Plate on the 18th advising a monarchist plot, which, as was the case several years ago, has the navy as its base. A greater falsehood could not have been invented. There is not a word of truth in the whole statement. The naval revolt of 1893-94 was not a monarchist plot. There is no monarchist plot now. There is no naval conspiracy, nor is the navy a base for any plot. And we very much doubt that there is any more conspiracy now than there is any other day in the year.

—It is a curious circumstance that the only definite accusation of conspiracy is to be found in an irresponsible telegram from this city to the *Estado de São Paulo*, which asserts that the Barão do Bural, before attempting to commit suicide, called on the chief of police and exposed a plot which provided for the assassination of the President, his cabinet and chief of police, the organization of a provisional government, etc. The story is vague enough in detail, but it includes the name of Dr. Menezes Doria as a conspirator, whom Barão accuses of seducing his wife.

—Admiral Custodio de Mello was yesterday examined by the naval medical board, who reported him to be suffering from a "dyspepsia gastro-intestinal atonica," which rendered it dangerous to send him to Amazonas, Pará, Mato Grosso or any other state where the climate is hot and humid. The board also declared that his illness does not unfit him for active service. It is rumored that he will be discharged from arrest to-day, and also that the government will order him to some state not indicated by the medical board as prejudicial to his health. It is stated that the Admiral has petitioned for a council of war to pass upon his first arrest.

—On Thursday night last a respectable and well-known business man of this city, a Portuguese, happened to be calling on some friend and was returning home late. He stopped on Rua S. Christovão to wait for a tram, and when one passed started to run after it. He was immediately stopped by a policeman who asked where he lived, and then said he must go to the station with him. Meeting another friend, he was asked what had happened, and on explaining the situation the friend took the policeman to account for his conduct. The latter then asserted that the Rua S. Christovão had a large number of police soldiers concealed here and there, and that his orders were to arrest every suspicious person because that street is a "focus of conspiracy." A fine state of affairs, surely!

—There seems to be not a little criticism of the means by which the Americans captured Aguiñaldo. We know how virtuous and honorable the critics all are, and that they would under no circumstances do such a thing. Not for world! Sometimes their virtue quite overwhelms us, for in this poor wicked world we see so much lying, stealing, and other bad actions, that we can not imagine a state of society without. But the critics must be patient and make due allowances. We have only vague information as yet about the affair, and it may not be so bad as reported. The noble and heroic Aguiñaldo may have been captured by accident, and the unscrupulous Americans may therefore have been tentatively used information obtained about his hiding-place and took no unfair advantage of him.

—It is worthy of note that when Sr. Borlido was arrested on suspicion of being connected with a conspiracy, the police had him photographed like a common thief. In the United States, which by the way claims to be a republic, this would have led to an action for damages. Still further, to arrest a citizen and deport him without meeting one single legal formality, would have given the victim, in the United States, heavy damages for false imprisonment, and would have cost the officials their places on a charge of abuse of authority. In this pseudo-republic, however, an executive official is permitted to do just what he pleases. We understand, of course, that it will be claimed that Sr. Borlido is a foreigner. He was a Portuguese by birth, but was a naturalized Brazilian citizen, and was entitled to a trial instead of deportation.

—I see that the *New York World* has been asking the opinions of various prominent men, observed Snowy, looking up from the exchange he had been reading, in regard to the chief danger confronting the new century. There are all sorts of opinions, from imperialism and war to greed, drink and "self-advertising only." Through some oversight my opinion was asked, but I intend to present it to my humble opinion, is to be found in our unrelaxable foolishness. It is the source of all our troubles. If we were not so hopelessly foolish, England would not be expending so much blood and treasure in an attempt to whip a few South African farmers, nor the United States in hunting a lot of savage Tagalogs out of their wretched islands, and the Chinese trouble would have been settled long ago. I might also say that but for this foolishness Campos Salles would not now be deporting men because of the empty talk of the cafés.

—Has Admiral Custodio de Mello committed any crime?—Apparently he has not, for the government after having startled the public with his arrest has again started it by offering him honorable captivity in the service to which he belongs.—"What can be said of the conduct of a government that offers such employment to a criminal?"—"That it is unscrupulous and vile."—"And what can be said of the conduct of a government that arrests an innocent man?"—"That it is arbitrary and despotic."—"Is there no way of making

the government responsible for such conduct?"—"Apparently there is not. You will doubtless remember that in 1893 and 1894 the most hideous crimes were committed and no one was punished for them. Congress even went out of its way to express approval of the government under which those crimes were committed."—"Can the sufferers hope for redress?"—"It is said to be useless for them to do so."—"Are there no provisions in the constitution and laws of the country for the protection of personal rights?"—"I am informed that there are, but they seem to have no practical value."—"Practically, then, the government of Brazil is an irresponsible despotism."—"That is the logical conclusion."—"And is there no hope of improvement?"—"By means of legal methods?"—"Those are the best methods, are they not?"—"Undoubtedly. The employment of extra-legal methods has seldom produced beneficial results. Unfortunately, on the other hand, the prospect of improvement by means of legal methods is not encouraging. The people have no legal way of enforcing respect for their wishes except by means of elections and the prevailing opinion seems to be that in Brazil elections are a mere farce."—"Is the situation, then, utterly hopeless?"—"Yes, unless there exists in Brazil more patriotism than is now apparent. If it exists, it should speedily make itself felt, for, until it does so, the situation will become more and more discouraging."

DEATH.

DOANE.—On the 23rd March, in the United States, Mr. J. W. DOANE, head of the firm of J. W. Doane & Co.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The application of Marques Braga & Co. of Pará for judicial liquidation has been accepted.

—Judge Ataíde de Paiva has ordered the judicial liquidation of the Companhia Industrial de Transportes.

—Judge Urbano Marcondes de Moura has ordered the judicial liquidation of the Companhia Engenho Central de Lorena.

—We see by our exchanges that Mr. Edmund Hett, London director of Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co. Ltd., died on the 21st ult.

—About 200 weavers went out on a strike at the Rio-Brasileira cotton factory of Rio Grande because of a reduction in their wages.

—Eighty operatives have been thrown out of employment by the burning of a grist mill and macaroni factory on Rua Larga de São Joaquim.

—At Porto Alegre the old and reputable firm of Schutt & Co. has been forced by the present prolonged period of financial and commercial depression to ask a moratorium.

—O telegram of the 28th inst. states that at Rio Grande do Sul about 200 operatives of a spinning and weaving factory have struck on account of a reduction of 5% in their wages.

—We deeply regret to state that the old and highly respectable house of Fecher & Co. of Antwerp and Rio de Janeiro, has been compelled to make an assignment in favor of its creditors.

—Barão Alves Conceição, head of the importation firm of Conceição & Co. which failed some time ago, has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years and four months for fraudulent bankruptcy.

—A London telegram of the 30th credits the *South American Journal* with the statement that an English syndicate is proposing to organize in London an exposition of Latin-American products.

—The director-general of the federal post-office announces that the accord signed at Washington on the 26th June 1897, relative to international postal money orders, enters into execution April 1st, 1901.

—At Ribeira on the 28th ult. a deputation of unemployed operatives called on the governor for the purpose of asking for work. The governor promised that, after the crisis is over, he will do what he can for them.

—The shareholders of the embarrassed Banco Mercantil of Bahia held a meeting on the 30th ult. and appointed a committee to reorganize a new organization for the bank. Another meeting will be held this month to discuss the suggested reforms.

—There were exported from the United Kingdom to Brazil in the months of January and February 10,093,300 yards of cotton piece goods valued at £ 121,878, against 11,724,500 yards valued at £ 126,135 in the corresponding period of 1900.

—The firm of Srs. Pacheco Silva & Co. printers and stationers, have made an assignment to their creditors. One firm of paper importers figure among the creditors for over 150 contos. This firm had the official printing of the state of Rio de Janeiro, and was compelled to accept bonds in payment at a heavy loss.

—As the United States senate has failed to ratify a considerable number of reciprocity treaties, one of our São Paulo exchanges advises the Argentines to keep cool and wait, for nothing to prejudice the introduction of flour is likely to occur. The impression is certainly not a good one. Pushing the negotiation of treaties, and then refusing to ratify them is not serious business.

—Groining under burdensome taxation, the merchants of Rio de Janeiro have frequently threatened to close their establishments and, individually, many of them have been forced to do so. At Tamahá, S. Paulo, the merchants have collectively closed their business houses and the municipal government has asked the government of the state to furnish 50 policemen to enable it to compel the merchants to pay taxes.

—The agents of some of the foreign insurance companies have made representations to their diplomatic representative against the exaggerated and excessive taxes levied upon them, which render it difficult for them to transact business in this country. One of the native papers ventures to assert that they are no more heavily taxed than the native companies. Will our colleague prove this assertion?

—There have been a great many comments over the restitution of large sums illegally collected by the custom-house, but we have not yet seen one single word in favor of holding *conferentes* responsible for arbitrary and illegal rulings. If these officials were compelled to observe the law and were not allowed to exercise so much irresponsible authority, the treasury would not be called upon to pay such penalties.

—Trouble has arisen in Pernambuco between the director of the state treasury and the procurador fiscal, Dr. Manoel Nicoláo, the latter having been denied admission to the archives of the treasury. It is asserted that 400,000 in "usine apolices" have appeared at the Banco Popular, where they had been hypothecated, which had been issued in duplicate. It is also stated that under the government of Barbosa Lima, a counterfeit book with 100,000 of the said apolices, signed by Nicoláo and another, disappeared. It strikes us that if there is reason enough to prohibit Nicoláo from entering a public department because of these charges, there must be reason enough for his prosecution.

—It is to be feared that our statement in regard to the taxes paid on stearine candles by the Cia. Luz Stearica was not so clear as it should have been. We called attention to the circumstance that the company's capital would be expended in these taxes in a period of four years. Perhaps we should have said "a sum equal to the company's capital," for the president of that company has written to the *Journal do Brazil* to correct us, stating that the taxes are paid by the consumer, and not from the capital. This we know, of course, and it did not occur to us that we would be misunderstood. The point we wished to make was that the annual taxes imposed upon this company were equal to about 25 per cent of its capital. No industry can prosper under such a regime, unless of exceptional character and under exceptional circumstances.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Exchange at 12 d. — and all's well!

—It is announced that the minister of finance will recommence burning paper money this month.

—Executive decree No. 3,970, of the 26th ult., makes a deficiency appropriation of 151,930\$119 for the war department.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has made by executive decree a special appropriation of 800,000\$ for the payment of arrears of indebtedness.

—The tribunal of accounts has decided that the government may legally make by executive decree an appropriation of 1,923,533\$314 for the payment of the claim of Francisco Antonio da Silva transferred to Theodor Wille & Co.

—The government has made by executive decree another deficiency appropriation, amounting to 216,561\$315, for expenses with bubonic plague. This with the previous deficiency appropriation of 550,000\$ makes a total of 766,561\$315. Instead of attacking the health of the people the plague attacked their pockets.

—The fine of 10,000\$ imposed upon Messrs. Norton Alegaz & Co. for using alleged vitiated revenue stamps, has taken a new phase. The firm appealed to the British legation. The minister of finance has now annulled the fine because it was imposed by an unauthorized person, and the matter will be submitted to the proper authority. This will be the reply to the protest.

—The following is a statement of the receipts of the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office:

1st quarter 1900.....	6,351,310\$158
" " 1901.....	5,239,383\$769
Decrease.....	1,111,926\$389

The decrease is over 17 %.

—Among the payments whose registration was ordered on Friday by the president of the tribunal of accounts were the following:

To Souza Filho & Co. for excess of duties paid on carne secca.....	1,797,502\$300
" Silva Guimarães & Co. for same.....	429,919\$160
" Pires Coelho & Irmão, for excess of duties paid on keroseene.....	886,386\$624
" João de Aquino Fonseca Irmão for same.....	179,717\$480

—The receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house and general revenue office for the month of March were as follows:

General Revenue Office:	
1900.....	2,164,000\$000
1901.....	1,651,657\$118

Decrease..... 812,346\$882

Custom-house:	
1901.....	4,480,621\$241
1900.....	4,312,289\$566

Increase..... 158,334\$975

Net decrease..... 674,011\$907

73	do	555
36	Inscriptions 3 1/2%	665
	do 8,700 (reg.) at rate of	650
68	Emprestimo Municipal	120
80	do do	120 500
10	do do	121
100	deb. Empreza Viçosa	10
Banks.		
9	Republica	55,000
13	do	55
134	Rural e Hypothecario (mids.)	1
Railways.		
200	V. F. Sapucahy	95,000
100	do do	9
Miscellaneous.		
300	Melhoramentos no Brazil	105,000
700	do do	10 500
115	Transporte e Carnagems	65
MARK. 30.		
31	Apollides, 58	760,000
2	do	761
4	do	762
	do 3,800 at rate of	720
	do 3,800 (cert.) do	700
	do 6,000 at rate of	705
1	do 785	715
59	do	714
12	do (reg.)	730
43	do	735
25	do 1847	810
2	do	817
12	do	810
100	do	815
30	Inscriptions 3 1/2%	670
50	do	665
119	do	665
150	do	670
	do 6,000 (reg.) at rate of	665
258	Emprestimo Municipal (reg.)	120
100	deb. Soroabana-Ruam R. R.	30
100	Empreza Viçosa	10
Banks.		
103	Republica	55,000
202	do	50 500
100	do	51
6	Rio e Matto Grosso	55
Railways.		
37	V. F. Sapucahy	95,000
Miscellaneous.		
4000	Melhoramentos no Brazil	105,000
100	Sal e Navegagho	17
162	Transporte e Carnagems	65

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO

	sellers.	buyers
Banco Commercial e Industria	330 000	315 000
Conductor e Agricola	—	—
Credito Real da Carteira H.	50 000	50 000
Lavadores	—	100 000
Mercantil de Santos	—	—
S. Paulo	120 000	100 000
Ribeirão Preto	—	—
União de S. Carlos (all paid)	210 000	210 000
do do (40 %)	110 000	90 000
União de S. Paulo (all paid)	45 000	38 000
Santos	—	—
Cia Agua e Luz	—	—
Antarctica	—	230 000
Argos Paulista	—	6 000
Fabril Paulista	—	—
Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro	—	—
Gar de S. Paulo	—	—
Italo Paulista	—	25 000
Lupton	105 000	—
Mechanica	—	116 000
Melhoramentos de Brotas	—	86 000
Mogyana (all paid)	212 000	208 000
Idem (at 30 days)	210 000	207 000
Panlista	205 000	203 000
Idem (at 30 days)	210 000	206 000
Progrador	—	35 000
Stupakoff	—	—
Telephonica	—	—
União Sportiva	35 000	22 000
Viçosa Paulista	3 000	500

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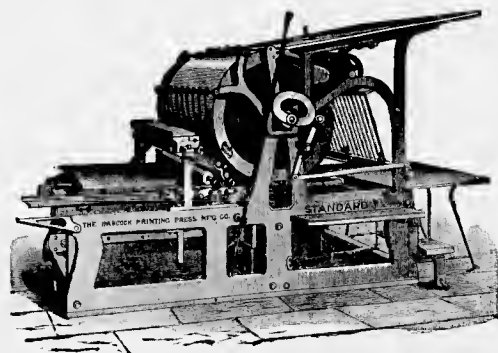
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Date	Steamer	Destination
1901		
Apr. 12	Heidel-berg	Bahia, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Bremen.
" 26	Trier	Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.
May. 10	Stolb. rg	Bahia, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Bremen.

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1901

Date	Steamer	Destination
Apr. 4	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 5	Draube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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